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THE London Journal

SATURDAY, *July* 7. 1722.

To the Author of the London Journal.

SIR,

THE Subjects which Men underſtand leaſt, are generally what they talk of moſt, and none ſo much as of Government; which almoſt every Man thinks he has Talents to direct, and like *Sancho Pancho*, believes he can make a very good Viceroy: He thinks nothing is neceſſary, but to get at the Helm, where his Inſtinct is to Command, and that of others to Obey; and then, as the aforeſaid *Sancho* (Viceroy-like) ſays, Who but I! But to govern a State well, is the moſt difficult Science in the World; and few Men, who have ever been in the Poſſeſſion of Power, have known what to do with it, or ever underſtood the Principles upon which all Power is founded; and their Miſtakes have made endleſs Havock amongſt Mankind.

Government is Political, as a human Body is natural Mechaniſm: Both have proper Springs, Wheels, and a peculiar Organization to qualify them for ſuitable Motions, and this has no other than that Organization enables them to perform; and when theſe Springs or Principles are deſtroy'd by Accident or Violence, or are worn out by Time, they muſt ſuffer a natural or political Death, and be buried, or elſe ſmell above Ground: and tho' neither of them ought to be murdered, yet when they are dead, they ought to be interred.

Now it is moſt certain, that the firſt Principle of all Power, is Property; and every Man will have his Share of it in Proportion as he enjoys Property, and makes uſe of that Property, where Violence does not interpoſe. Men will ever govern or influence thoſe whom they employ, feed, and cloath, and who cannot get the ſame neceſſary Means of Subſiſtence upon as advantageous Terms elſewhere. This is natural Power, and will govern and conſtitute the Political, and will certainly draw the latter after it, if Force is abſent; and Force cannot ſubſiſt long without altering Property: So that both muſt unite together, firſt or laſt, and Property will either get the Power, or Power will ſeize the Property in its own Defence; for it is fooliſh to think, that Men of Fortune will be governed by thoſe who have none, and be plundered to make ſuch whom they deſpiſe, and have every Day new Reaſons to hate, Rich and Inſolent: And on the other Hand, Men will contentedly ſubmit to be governed by thoſe who have large Poſſeſſions, and from whom they receive Protection and Support, whilſt they will always envious their Equals. The People of *Rome*, tho' they extorted a Law from the Senate, that Commoners might be admitted into the chief Offices of the State jointly with the Nobles; yet all the Addreſs and Power of the Tribunes could not for a long Time make them chooſe one of their own Body into thoſe Offices, till Commoners had got Eſtates equal to the Nobility; and then the Ballance of Property turning to the People, they carried all before them.

The only true deſpotick Governments now in the World, are thoſe where the whole Property is in the Prince; as in the Eaſtern Monarchies, that of *Morocco*, &c. where every Man enjoying what he has by the Bounty of his Sovereign; he has no Motive or Means to contend with him, but looks upon him as his Benefactor; and ſuch as have no Property, do not think themſelves to be injured: But when Men are in Poſſeſſion of any Thing, which they call their own, and think they have a Right to enjoy it, they will ever contend for it, when they have the Means to do ſo; and will always take Advantage of every Exigence in their Prince's Affairs to attain that Right: Other Princes, who have a Mind to be as Arbitrary as the former, and wanting either the Capacity or the Power to acquire this natural Dominion, ſeize by Violence the Productions of their Subjects Eſtates and Induſtry, which is a conſtant State of Force on one Side, and Oppreſſion on the other, it perpetually provokes the People, and yet leaves them often the Means of revenging the Injuſtice done them, and muſt end in the former Government, or in the ſetting up ſome new Form by the Extinction of the Tyranny; whereas in the other, tho' the Monarchs are often deſtroy'd, yet the Monarchy is preſerved intire, there being no Intereſt in the State capable of ſhaking it.

But both theſe Sovereignties have one Miſchief in common, and inſeparable from them, viz. as they ever ſubſiſt by Standing Armies, ſo they muſt ever be ſubject to the Caprices and Inſults of the Military Men, who often depoſe and murder their Sovereigns, but in the latter much oftner than in the former; for whilſt the People have the Name, and as they think a Right to Property, they will always have ſome Power, and will expect to be conſidered by their Princes, and the Soldiers will expect to have leave to oppreſs them, which will make continual Struggles; and the Prince finding himſelf obliged to take part with one of them often falls in the Struggle, which was the Caſe of the *Roman* Emperors, moſt of whom were ſlaughtered either by the People, or their own Soldiers; whereas in a natural abſolute Government, there is no Danger, but from the latter alone; and if he can pleaſe them, all is well, and he is ſafe.

But neither of theſe ought to be called by the Name of Government, but indeed are only Violence and Rapine, and the Subjection of many Millions of miſerable Wretches to the wild and wanton Will of often the worſt Man amongſt them: They deface human Nature, and render the bountiful Gifts of indulgent Providence uſeleſs to the World; and the beſt which can be ſaid of them is, that they make the grand Tyrant and his inferior Oppreſſors as miſerable and unſafe as the poor Wretches they oppreſs; nor ſhould I have mentioned them as Governments, but to make what I have farther to ſay the better underſtood.

All other Dominions are either limited Monarchies, ſimple Ariſtocracies, Democracies, or Mixtures of them; and the Actions and Operations in theſe Governments, or the Continuance of theſe Governments depend upon the Diſtribution and Alteration of the Ballance of Property; and the not obſerving the Variation and the frequent Changes of this *Primum Mobile*, cauſes all the Confuſions we ſee and feel in States: Men who fancy themſelves in the ſame Situation, as to outward Appearance, ſtare about them, and wonder what is become of the Power their Predeceſſors enjoyed, without being able to judge how they loſt it by the Loſing of Property, think they have a Right to enjoy the ſame ſtill, and ſo in ſpight of Nature, uſe Fraud and Violence to attain what they cannot hold, if it was attained; however, they will ſtruggle for it, and this Struggle produces Contentions and Civil

Wars,

Wars, which muſt commonly end in the Deſtruction of one of the Parties, and ſometimes of both.

Now it ſeems to me, that the great Secret in Politicks is nicely to watch and obſerve this Fluctuation and Change of Natural Power, and to adjuſt the Political to it by prudent Precautions and timely Remedies, and not put Nature to the Expence of Throws and Convulſions to do her own Work; I do not mean by altering the Form of the Government, which is rarely to be done without Violence and Danger, and therefore ought not to be attempted when any Thing elſe can be done, but by gentle and inſenſible Methods. Suppoſe, for Example, a limited Monarchy, which cannot ſubſiſt without a Nobility; if the Nobles have not Power enough to ballance the great Weight of the People, and ſupport the Crown and themſelves, it is neceſſary to take ſome of the richeſt of the Commoners into that Order; if they have more Power than is conſiſtent with their Dependance upon their Monarch, it is right to create no more, but to let thoſe already created expire and waſte by degrees till they become a proper Ballance: If the People by Trade and Induſtry grow ſo faſt, that neither the Crown nor Nobles, or both together, can keep pace with them, then there is no way left but by uſing Violence to hazard what the two latter are already in Poſſeſſion of by an unequal Conteſt, or by uſing Moderation and a beneficent Conduct to let the former enjoy all they can hope to get by a Struggle, and voluntarily to give up all odious Powers of doing Miſchief, tho' miſcalled Prerogative, which muſt ever be a Power of doing good, when ordinary Proviſions fail, and are inſufficient.

Harry the VIIth, dreading the great Strength of the Nobles, who had always plagued and ſometimes deſtroyed his Predeceſſors, found means to make them alienate a great Part of their Eſtates, which threw a proportionable Power into the Commons; and his Son by ſeizing the Revenues of the Eccleſiaſticks, (who uſually caballed with them) and diſperſing thoſe Eſtates amongſt the People, made that Ballance much heavier; which Queen *Elizabeth* wiſely obſerving (tho' ſhe loved Power as well as any who went before her) yet careſſed them with ſo much Dexterity, that ſhe preſerved not only the Crown upon her Head, but wore it in its full Luſtre, and by encouraging Trade, and letting Nature take its Courſe, ſtill encreas'd the People's Wealth and Power, which her Succeſſor early ſaw and often lamented; but wanting her Moderation, Abilities and Experience, did not know how to temporiſe with an Evil which he could not help, but took a prepoſterous Way to cure it, and endeavoured by the Aſſiſtance of the governing Clergy (who hoped by his Means to recover what they loſt at the Reformation) to regain a Power by Pulpit-haranguing and Diſtinctions which he durſt not contend for with the Sword, and ſo his Reign was a perpetual Struggle between himſelf and his Parliaments: When they were quiet he bounced, and when he had thoroughly provoked them, he drew back and gave good Words again; but by ſuch Conduct he ſowed the Seeds of that fatal and bloody Civil War which ſprung up in the Reign of his Son, and ended in the Diſſolution of the Monarchy, and ſoon after of all Liberty; for the General of the conquering Army ſet up himſelf (as all others will ever do in the ſame Circumſtance) but the Property remaining where it was, this new Tyranny was violent and againſt Nature, and could not hold long, and all Parties united againſt it, and ſo the Nation was reſtored to its antient Form of Government.

King *Charles* the IId. came in with all the external Advantages requiſite to enſlave a People: The Nation was become weary of the Sound of Liberty, having ſuffered ſo much in their Struggle for it, and loſt all they ſtruggled for: The Clergy were provoked by the Loſs of their Dignities and Revenues; the Nobility and Gentry were univerſally diſguſted and alienated by Sequeſtrations, and being ſo long deprived of the Offices and Diſtinctions they claimed by their Birth; and the Body of the People had been harraſſed and exhauſted by a long Civil War, and were weary of being toſs'd and tumbled once in a Month out of one Government into another; and all were prepared to accept and fall into any Meaſures which might ſatiate their Revenge upon thoſe who had oppreſſed them, and to root out the very Principles of Liberty, the Abuſe of which had brought ſuch Miſchiefs upon them.

That Prince got a Parliament to his Mind (as all Princes will do upon a Revolution, when Parties run high, and will do any Thing to mortify their Opponents) and kept it in conſtant Penſion; but Property remaining in the People, it inſenſibly gained ground, and prevailed at laſt: The People grew univerſally diſſatisfied, and look'd upon the Parliament as a Cabal of perjured Hirelings, and no longer their Repreſentatives, and the Nation was work'd up into ſuch a Ferment, that their Betrayers would not or durſt not ſerve the Court, nor the Court keep them any longer. That Prince had Wit enough to drive Things no farther than they would go, and knew when it was Time to give back; but his Brother, with leſs Underſtanding and a much worſe Religion than his Predeceſſor openly profeſſed, hoped to accompliſh what he had attempted, or deſpaired of bringing about; and how he ſucceeded we all know. I gladly throw a Veil over what has happen'd ſince, and hope I ſhall hereafter have no Reaſon to repeat it.

I ſhall only obſerve before I conclude this Letter, that there is no need of the caballing of different Intereſts, the uniting joint Councils, and concerting regular Methods to bring about ſome of the greateſt Events in human Affairs, and conſequently in great publick Revolutions. Oppreſſion will find no Security in the appearing Oppoſition of Parties, who like a Pair of Shears will cut only what is between them when they ſeem moſt to threaten one another. When Nature has prepar'd the Way, all Things will tend to their proper Center; and tho' Men for ſome Time will dally and play with their leſſer Intereſts, yet at laſt they will mechanically fall into their great ones, and often without intending or knowing it; Men will always feel their Strength when they can't reaſon upon it, or are afraid to do ſo. I could name a Party that for above thirty Years together have acted in the Intereſts of Liberty, and for the greateſt Part of the Time could not bear the Sound of Liberty, till at laſt great Numbers of them are caught by the Principles they moſt deteſted; which I intend as a ſeaſonable Caution to all thoſe who have the Honour to ſit at the Helm of States, or to adviſe Princes, who may at any Time hereafter want ſuch a *Memento*.

I ſhall in my next Letter endeavour to ſhew, upon the Principles here laid down, that *England* at preſent is not capable of any Form of Government than what it enjoys, or has a Right to enjoy; and that another neighbouring State will with very great Difficulty preſerve the Conſtitution they now are in Poſſeſſion of.

I am, SIR,

Your moſt Humble Servant,

CATO.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE laſt Advices from the North make the Czar's Enterprize to the Caſpian Sea more conſiderable than was reported, for it is now ſaid his Army on that ſide conſiſts of 100,000 Men: The prevailing Opinion at Moſcow is, that he deſigns to continue but a few Weeks on that Expedition; that he purpoſes afterwards to return to that Place, and from thence to Peterſburg.——The Ruſſian Miniſtry thinking it not the Czar's Intereſt at this Juncture, to give the Duke of Mecklenburg open Aſſiſtance, ſince it would be to enter into plain Enmity againſt the Emperor, have (as ſome Letters adviſe) recommended a Plan to him to make a perfect Agreement with his Nobility; in purſuance of which we are told, he is arrived at Domitz.————The Court at Stockholm has drop'd their Deſign of fitting out a Squadron, ſince it is believ'd, from the preſent Poſture of Affairs in the North, that there will be no Neceſſity for any of their Men of War to put to Sea this Summer. The Danes, who are of the ſame Opinion, are about to unrig their Fleet.——The Preparations for the King of France's Coronation are ſtill continued, and the Comptroller of the Works is now at Rheims, viewing the Lodgings and giving Orders for the neceſſary Reparations.————The Squadron lately ſailed from Cadiz we are now told, is gone on a Cruize to the Weſtward, and will afterwards proceed up the Streights. ——— The Senate of Genoa being unwilling to render themſelves obnoxious to the Houſe of Auſtria, have intreated the Duke of Parma to interpoſe his good Offices, that the Court of Spain may deſiſt from their Demand of having Port Specia delivered up as a Place of Arms.————Apprehenſions of a War in Italy ſeem to abate. ————Great Preparations are making at the Court of Vienna, for celebrating the Arch-Dutcheſs's Marriage with the Electoral Prince of Bavaria. The Report ſtill holds, that that Prince will have the Government of the Netherlands during Life, together with the Expectation of conſiderable Effects in Italy, either for him or his younger Brother. ————In a Divan aſſembled at Conſtantinople, a Reſolution has been taken to aſſiſt the King of Perſia againſt his rebellious Subjects, and they are about ſending a conſiderable Number of Troops, and Stores of all ſorts, to the Confines of Perſia for that end.

LONDON.

THE Parliament is farther prorogued to Thurſday the 2d Day of Auguſt next, as are the Convocations of Canterbury and York to the 31ſt of the ſaid Month.

We

We hear, that his Majeſty has granted a Penſion of 1200 l. per Annum to Sir John Blencowe, who lately ſurrender'd his Place as one of the Judges of the Common-Pleas.

There are Letters from New-York which bring Advice, that the Hector Man of War has taken a Pyrate Brigantine and carry'd her into Nevis. The Pyrates fought deſperately, their Veſſel being almoſt ſhatter'd to pieces, inſomuch that the Man of War was obliged to Tow her in.

Early on Sunday Morning laſt William Yonge, Eſq; was attack'd in Great Queen-ſtreet, as he was going Home in a Chair, by three Foot Pads, who, with Piſtols in their Hands, demanded his Money. He gave them a handful of Silver; which not content with, they told him they muſt have his Purſe of Gold too, and named the ſum in it, which was 42 Guineas; which with his Gold Watch and Sword, they carried off. The Chair-Men then pulled out their Poles and purſued them, crying out, *Stop Thief*; which a Watchman hearing, and being unable to do much himſelf, he ſet his Dog after them, which ſeized one of them, and held him till the Men came up. He was carried before Juſtice Ellis, and by him committed to Newgate: His Name is John Mellony; and as he hath made himſelf an Evidence againſt his Companions, ſtrict Search is made after them, whoſe Names are Daniel Carrol and James Carrigg.

The Swords and Cutlaſſes that were lately ſeized in the Houſe of Mr. Harris, in Bunhill-Fields, have been returned to him again, it appearing that he was concerned in ſuch Goods in a way of Trade.

On Thurſday was Sev'night the Maſter of a Mackrel Veſſel was thrown over-board by the ſudden Shifting of the Sails; and having near ſixty Pounds in Silver in his Boſom, ſunk, and did not riſe again till the next Day.

We hear, that the late Duke of Marlborough has left the Hiſtory of his Life and Actions in his own Hand-Writing; which, ſince his Death, has been put into the Hands of Sir Richard Steel, in order to be publiſh'd with all the Decorations proper to ſo noble a Work.

The Diſpute between the Bank and South-Sea Company, about proportioning the New Subſcription, is at laſt terminated. The South-Sea Company is to have 800,000 l. of which the Sub and Deputy-Governour are allowed each 50,000 l. And a Compliment has been ſent by the Bank Directors, of 50,000 l. Subſcription, to thoſe of the Eaſt-India Company, who offered their Aſſiſtance to fill it in Caſe of Need.

The neceſſary Orders have been ſent to the Herald's Office in relation to the Funeral of the late Duke of Marlborough. His Corps is to be brought from Windſor to his late Dwelling-Houſe at St. James's, and to be carry'd thence to be interr'd in a magnificent manner in Weſtminſter-Abbey, but the Day is not yet fixed.

A poor Girl, Servant to an unlucky Female, who keeps a Publick Houſe near Milford-Lane, being tir'd with hard Work, was, the other Day fallen aſleep; her Miſtreſs coming up, and taking *her napping*, uncover'd her, and left her in a Poſture too indecent to mention. She then ſent for an Iriſh Barber in the Neighbourhood to ſhave a Gentleman, at her Houſe; *Teague* immediately came, and was conducted up Stairs. We are told the Miſtreſs ſoon quitted the Room, and that *Teaſer* went to work in a manner different to what he was ſent for: The Maid was ſoon awaken'd from her Repoſe, and neither her Intreaties or Reſiſtance could prevent the Brute from gratifying his Luſt. But ſhe hath ſince ſwore a Rape againſt him, on which account he is abſconded; and, we hear, the Miſtreſs had been committed to Newgate, but that being near her Time, ſhe had more Compaſſion ſhown her than ſhe deſerv'd, and was admitted Bail.

On the 7th paſt came on the Election of an Alderman for Colcheſter, in the County of Eſſex, in the Place of Alderman Geo. Clarke, deceaſed. The Perſons nominated were, Mr. Raynham, the Town Clarke, and Mr. Edwards; and notwithſtanding the Bribery and corrupt Efforts of a Party of Men that have lately, upon many Accounts, rendered themſelves ſcandalous, the former carried it by a Majority of 76 Votes. Upon caſting up the Poll it ſtood thus; for Mr. Raynham 229; for Mr. Edwards 153; whereupon Mr. Raynham was declared duly elected, and immediately ſworn in accordingly.

Although no Account has yet reach'd the Admiralty-Office of the good News of Capt. Ogle's Succeſs againſt the Pyrates, yet ſeveral Ships have arrived from Barbadoes ſince that which brought the firſt News, and confirm the ſame; adding, that the Pyrate Ships had on Board 40,000 l. in Gold Duſt, beſides other Effects of conſiderable Value.

The Account in our laſt from South-Carolina concerning his Majeſty's Ship the Greyhound's being ſurprized by ſome Spaniards in Port Maria, on the Iſland of Cuba, proves too true; for, on Saturday laſt, it was confirmed in every Particular, by a Letter to the Lords of the Admiralty, from Lieutenant Smith. Mr. Peter Solgard is appointed to command the ſaid Ship, in the Room of Capt. Walrond that was then murder'd.

On Monday Morning laſt Seventy Eight Priſoners were deliver'd to Mr. Forward, Merchant, in order to be tranſported to our Plantations abroad; among them was Arthur Gray, the Footman, who ſome time ago attempted to raviſh a young Lady in the Family that he ſerved.

We are very well aſſured his Catholick Majeſty has ſent Directions to his Officers at all the Ports in his Dominions, to hinder the embarking of any Perſons who are ſuſpected of having any Intercourſe with the Pretender, or his Adherents, with ſtrict Orders not to ſuffer any Iriſh Officers to quit the Dominions of Spain without particular Licenſe.

We hear, that on Saturday laſt, in the Afternoon, the King's Scholars at Weſtminſter, had an Engagement with the Lads of ſeveral other Schools; the Battle was fought with great Fury, ſo that three Lives were loſt, and others deſpaired of: The King's Scholars were Victors, not only over thoſe, but ſome Hackney Coachmen, who took upon them to engage on the weakeſt Side, and dearly paid for it, for one loſt his Life, another lies very ill, and the reſt were ſo well beaten, that it is believed they will never forſake their Coach-Boxes again to meddle on ſuch an Occaſion. We are told ſeveral of the Scholars are expelled for this Offence.

On Saturday laſt Mr. Farwell, of Tooting, going Home with his Wife and another Gentlewoman, in his Coach, was attacked by two Highwaymen within half a Mile of that Place, who took from them a few Guineas, but miſs'd their Rings and Watches: One of the Highwaymen is thought to be but a young Beginner, he trembling very much when his Comrade gave the Word of Command, which they eſteem a bad Omen.

On Tueſday laſt the principal Ship Builders on the River attended again the Committee of Shipping at the South-Sea Houſe, to treat with them for the Building of Twelve Ships for their Greenland Fiſhery, &c. but have not yet been able to come to an Agreement. They are to attend the Committee on Tueſday next, when 'tis thought they will conclude that Affair.

The Transfer Books at the Bank on the Annuities of 910,000 and 162,000, at 5 per Cent. will be opened again on Tueſday next.

In the firſt Payment on the Subſcription for the Sale of Bank Stock, it was reſolved, that the Intereſt due on South-Sea Bonds, or Dividend Warrants, ſhould be taken to the 24th of June laſt, and no longer.

The Payments on the Subſcription at the Bank, are allowed to be made at the Rate of 10 per Cent. in South-Sea Bonds, Dividend Warrants, Bank Notes, and Money in Proportion.

A young Fellow who left his Father at Coventry, and took with him about 2000 l. in Bills and Money, ſome Time in the Month of April, has been lately apprehended in the Weſt of England, but with this aſtoniſhing Circumſtance, that he had ſpent 1500 l. of it in a Manner the moſt extravagant that ever was heard of.

The Gaming-houſe at Bellſize is put under a remarkable Alteration for the better; and every Entertainment there is ſubjected to ſuch Regulations, that the moſt polite Company may be ſerved to their Satisfaction.

It's now ſaid, that three great Men in the Strand have agreed to contribute equal Proportions towards paying for the Statue of her late Majeſty, that was caſt in Braſs four Years ago at Florence, by a Florentine, that was employ'd by a Number of Gentlemen to make the ſame, in order to be ſet up in the Great Window of the New Church in the Strand; the Artiſt not having been able to make thoſe Gentlemen ſtand to their Agreement.

The Lord Carteret has beſtowed the Place of Chamber-Keeper to the Secretary's Office, on Mr. John Noble, one of his Lordſhip's Servants, a Poſt valued at about 150 l. a Year.

Laſt Saturday Colonel William Areskin was admitted to Bail, himſelf in 2000 l. and his two Sureties in 1000 l. each.

Horatio Walpole, Eſq; arrived here on Thurſday was Se'nnight from Holland, and it's ſaid, that in a ſhort Time he will be going thither again.

On Monday laſt, at the Seſſions at Guild-hall, one William Taylor was indicted for breaking and entring the Pariſh Church of St. Botolph, without Biſhopſgate, on Eaſter Sunday: It appeared that there is a Select Veſtry in that Pariſh, which conſiſts of about ten Perſons, who take upon them to aſſeſs the Inhabitants, and do ſuch other Buſineſs relating to the Pariſh as is uſual for Select Veſtries to do. Some Part of the Inhabitants of the Pariſh being uneaſy, and unwilling to be governed by the ſaid ten Men, appointed Four of their Chiefs to manage their Affairs, ſo as to lay their Yoke aſide;

who

who apply'd themſelves to the ſaid William Taylor to make Proclamation immediately after the End of the Sermon, before the Communion Service began in the ſame Church; that the Inhabitants of the ſaid Pariſh would meet on that ſame Eaſter Sunday Evening in the ſaid Church, to do Buſineſs and tranſact Affairs belonging to the Pariſh, or to that purpoſe, which the ſaid William Taylor did, without any Leave from the Doctor of the Pariſh (or any other proper Perſon) ſo to do. Upon which the Gentlemen of the ſelect Veſtry thought fit to bring this Indictment. And upon hearing both Counſel and Witneſſes on both Sides, the Jury brought in a Verdict againſt the Defendant; and we hear, Judgment will be given upon it on the 10th Inſtant.

On Wedneſday about Noon, a Child was burnt in its Cradle in Glaſs-houſe Street, St. James's. The Nurſe had careleſly left ſome Shavings on the Floor, which catching Fire occaſion'd this ſad Accident.

Chriſtned Males 182. Females 147. In all 329.
Buried Males 207. Females 197. In all 404.
Increaſed in the Burials this Week 4.

Prices of Malt at Bear-Key.

Brown Malt at 17 s. to 19 s. per Quarter.
Pale, Ditto - - 18 s. 6 d. to 21.
Amber - - - - 20.
Diſtillers Malt 13 s. to 15 s.

Old Red Port, at 36 l. to 38 l. per Pipe. New Ditto, Red and White at 34 l. to 36 l. ditto. Mountains and Sherries at 30 l. to 32 l. per Butt. Old Canaries at 33 l. to 35 l. per Pipe. New Ditto at 30 l. to 32 l. per Pipe.

On Thurſday South-Sea was 94 with the Dividend for the Opening. Bank 117 one half. India Books ſhut. African 13. London Aſſurance 5. ſeven eighths. Royal Exchange, ditto, 5 three quarters. York Buildings 21. South-Sea Bonds 5 s. Diſcount. Sword-Blade Bonds 6 l. Diſcount. India Bonds 4 s. Premium. Lottery Tickets 11 l. 3 s.

§§§ *E. Bell*, at the old Lottery-Office at the Croſs-Keys and Bible in Cornhill, being appointed Printer to the State Lottery by Order of the Managers and Directors, gives Notice, That the ſaid Lottery [illegible] on Monday the ſecond of July, and during the Time of Drawing, [illegible] whether their Tickets be drawn Blanks or Prizes [illegible] Tickets [illegible] Town, or by the very firſt Poſt into the Country, at 6 d. per Ticket.

N. B. Tickets and Shares of Tickets are ſold at the ſaid Office, from Three in the Afternoon, till Nine in the Morning. Schemes given Gratis.

§§§ A Choice Collection of *July* FLOWERS to be Sold by Auction, at MICHAEL DORMER'S, the Sign of the Hand and Flower, the Upper end of [illegible] Fields, which muſt be ſold to the beſt Buyer, the Ground Leaſe being near out.

N. B. The SALE begins on Monday the 16th Inſtant, at Nine of the Clock, and continues till all is Sold.

WHEREAS a certain young Female, living near the Upper end of South-Street in GOSPORT, makes it her daily Buſineſs to expoſe her pretty Form at the Door, and draw her Face in the moſt [illegible] Looks, by which Lure, ſhe ſeldom fails to captivate ſuch Gentlemen as walk that Way, and, in a ſhort Time, to ſtrip them of moſt of their [illegible] Rings, Gold-buttons, Handkerchiefs, &c. and then ſhe diſcards them to make room for others, who are furniſhed with the like Preſents.

THESE are therefore to Caution all young Gentlemen (eſpecially ſuch as may belong to his Majeſty's Ships in that Port) againſt viſiting that Quarter of the Town, with any more than ONE [illegible] about them.

N. B. She admits no Lover farther than her Garter,——but is ſo favourable as to go ſtir always above Knee.

Loſt at Sutton near Dartford in Kent, on Monday the 18th of June laſt, a Diamond-Ring, a large Roſe-Diamond of a [illegible] in the Middle, and three ſmall one's of each Side. Whoever will bring it to Thomas [illegible], Clerk of the ſaid Pariſh of Sutton, or to Lloyd's Coffee-houſe in Lombard-ſtreet, ſhall have five Guineas Reward; or if offered to be ſold or Pawned, you are deſired to ſtop it, and give Notice as aforeſaid.

ADVERTISMENTS.

Juſt publiſh'd, for the Month of MARCH, *(which compleats the Year) with Variety of curious Cuts and Indexes to the whole,*

A General Treatiſe of Husbandry and Gardening. Containing ſuch Obſervations and Experiments as are New and Uſeful for the Improvement of Land. [illegible] Price One Shilling. Where may be had the General Treatiſe of Husbandry and Gardening for the former Months.

Juſt publiſh'd,

§†† A true State of the South-Sea Scheme, as it was firſt form'd, &c. with the ſeveral Alterations made in it, before the Act of Parliament paſs'd. And an Examination of the Conduct of the Directors in the Execution of that Act; [illegible] of Parliament [illegible] Printed and ſold by J. Peele, at Locke's Head in Pater-noſter Row.

Juſt Publiſhed,

*†† The Hiſtory of Genghizcan the Great, firſt Emperor of the antient Moguls and Tartars, [illegible] Printed for J. Darby [illegible] W. Taylor in Pater-noſter Row, [illegible] Paul's Church-yard, and [illegible] in Lombard-ſtreet. By whom will ſoon be publiſhed, The Life of TAMERLAIN the Great, who deſcended from Genghizcan.

This Day is publiſh'd

§†† Mr. Pope's Homer, ſinely Printed, in ſix Volumes in 12°. [illegible] Subject. In 12°. with Cuts. Price of the ſeven Vols. One Guinea.

Printed for Bernard Lintot, at the Croſs Keys between the Temple-Gates. Of whom may be had, [illegible]

This Day is publiſh'd,

§ A Letter to Dr. Friend, ſhewing the Danger and Uncertainty of Inoculating the Small Pox. By W. Wagſtaffe, M. D. Fellow of the College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society, and one of the Phyſicians of St. Bartholomew's Hoſpital. London, Printed for Samuel Butler, next [illegible] in Holborn.

Juſt publiſh'd,

*‡‡ 1ſt. An Epiſtolary Diſcourſe concerning the Books of [illegible] Together with a new Verſion of the 4th Book of Eſdras, &c. By the late learned and pious Francis Lee, M. D. [illegible] Publiſhed by a Friend.

2d. A Legacy to the Church of England, [illegible] 1695, and ſince enlarged and improved by the Author, [illegible] By the late Reverend Mr. John Wilſon, Preſbyter of the Church of England. In Two Vols. in Octavo. With a Preface by the Reverend Mr. Charles Wheatly, [illegible] Common-Prayer, &c. In Octavo. The Fourth Edition. Printed for M. Smith, at Biſhop Beveridge's Head, in Pater-noſter Row.

Juſt brought over from Barbadoes.

§ A Large Quantity of fine Citron Water; the [illegible] To be Sold at Mr. [illegible] in the Strand, [illegible] At both which Places are ſold true French Hungary Water, at 15 d. each Half-pint Bottle.

This Day is publiſh'd, never printed before,

A full, true, and impartial Account of all the Robberies committed in City, Town, and Country, for ſeveral Years paſt, by William Hawkins, in Company with William Wright, [illegible] Alſo the Names of the Perſons whom we robb'd, the Time when, and Place where we attack'd them, [illegible] Written by William Hawkins, [illegible] Mail. Printed for [illegible] on Ludgate-hill; alſo at the [illegible] Coffee-houſe in [illegible] Alley in Cornhill. Price 1 s.

Where may be had, the Fifth Edition of

WHIPPING-TOM; or, a Rod for a Proud Lady. [illegible] to the Quick. To which is added, A new Satire, for the Uſe of the Female Voluntiers in Hyde-Park.

True Barbadoes CITRON-WATER,

BRought over in the Ship Mary and Elizabeth, is to be Sold by Retale Only at the Places following, viz. at Mr. [illegible] Printing-Office in Bow Church-yard, at the Picture-Shop under the Dutch Church in Auſtin-Fryars; at A. Noble, at the Golden Lock in [illegible] Charles-ſtreet, St. James's-Market. It is of a delicate Flavour, and far exceeds that commonly ſold about Town, [illegible] Quart or 4 s. a Pint. At the ſame Places is alſo ſold right French Hungary Water, at 15 d. the Half Pint; [illegible]

GAMALIEL VOYCE, in Whale-bone Court at the lower end of Bartholomew-Lane, Lothbury, near the Royal-Exchange, [illegible] ARTIFICIAL TEETH [illegible]

N. B. Any Perſon may have whole ſets at the ſaid Place.

N. B. For the Conveniency of Gentlemen and Ladies, at the other End of the Town, Attendance is given on Wedneſdays and Fridays at a Toy-ſhop the Sign of the [illegible] over [illegible] in the Strand.

THE pleaſant Odoriferous TINCTURE for the Breath, Teeth and Gums, a few Drops of which [illegible] Price 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

INcomparable Drops for the Palſie, which infallibly cure that Diſtemper, [illegible] Price 2 s. 6 d. each Bottle, with Directions.

On

On Monday laſt the Seſſions at Guildhall was held, but in the Evening they broke up and adjourned to the 10th Inſtant, on account of the Indiſpoſition of the Lord Mayor.

The ſame Day the State Lottery began drawing at Guildhall, when the following Prizes came up, viz. one of 5000, one of 1000, and two of 500 Pounds.

We hear that ——— Steele, Eſq; one of the Commiſſioners for Stating the Debts of the Army, is appointed Secretary to Earl Cadogan, as Maſter-General of the Ordnance and Clerk of the Deliveries.

From the 29th to the 30th of laſt Month, there has been enter'd at the Cuſtom-Houſe for Exportation to Rotterdam, 900 Ounces of Foreign Gold.

Money is ordered, to pay in a Fortnight's Time, the Bills made out for Navy Contracts for Ten Months, beginning from December 1710.

On Monday laſt Joſeph Hedges, living in White-chappel, was committed to Newgate, being charged with attempting to commit the unnatural Sin of Sodomy.

On Sunday Night one William Hardy was charged with robbing two Men in the Street to the Value of Two Pence, and being confined in Covent-Garden Round-houſe for the ſame, Shame and Vexation induced him to hang himſelf in his Garters; but they breaking, he was ſoon brought to himſelf, and was the next Day carried before a Juſtice of the Peace, where the Fact being ſworn againſt him, he was committed to New-Priſon.

Since what we have mention'd concerning the robbing of William Young, Eſq; we hear that James Carrigg (a Party concern'd in that Robbery) hath been taken. It ſeems he was ſeiz'd fitting himſelf with a Suit of Clothes in Monmouth-ſtreet, and Mr. Young's Gold Watch was found upon him. There was one William Leck in Company with him; and he being ſtrongly ſuſpected of being as great a Rogue as the other, Juſtice Ellis, before whom they were carried, did not think fit to ſeparate them, but ſent them both to Newgate.

Two Fellows, pretending to be Gentlemen, lately took a Lodging at Newington Green; the Man ſuſpecting them, went to a Place where they told him he might have a Character of them, but in the Interim they moved off with Money and Plate to the Value of 25 Pounds.

Our Paris Letters inform us, that the Marquis de Saillant has laid a Wager of 30,000 Livres with the Marquis d'Entragues, that in the ſpace of ſix Hours, he will go and come twice from Paris to Chantilly (the Country-Seat of the Duke of Bourbon) which is thirty ſix French Leagues.

There is a Report in Town that a Gentlewoman of Staffordſhire, of 76 Years of Age, has lately been brought to Bed of a Boy. But we will not anſwer for the Verity of ſo extraordinary a Thing.

Our Merchants trading to Turkey have an Account, that moſt of the Inhabitants at Smyrna are dead of the Peſtilence.

We hear by the Packet-Boat from Liſbon, that the Mary Brigantine, in her Paſſage from Southampton to Liſbon, was chaſed the 17th of June by an Algerine Rover of 40 Guns, who, upon firing the firſt Gun, blew up; and Capt. Rice, Commander of the Mary, ſaw her and all her Men periſh.

Deceaſed ſince our laſt.

Arabella, Counteſs of Suffolk, Relict of the late Earl of Suffolk and Bindon.

The Lady Viſcounteſs Falkland, a Scotch Peereſs.

Philip Herbert, of Riggleſworth, in the County of Bedford, Eſq;

Sir Charles Holt, Bart. of Aſton, near Birmingham.

Mr. Mount, an eminent Stationer on Tower-Hill.

Bankrupts ſince our laſt.

Boyes Ower, of Stratford, in the County of Eſſex, Fellmonger.

Committed to Newgate ſince our laſt.

Suſanna Wheeler for ſtealing two ſilver Spoons.

William Field, for being concerned in ſeveral Robberies.

Elizabeth Harper, for ſtealing a Child's Coat of little or no Value; and on Suſpicion of being concerned in ſeveral other Felonies.

George Harlow for having two Wives living at one Time.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AT the Hungary Water Ware-Houſe at the Black Boy and Comb, a Toy Shop in Fleet-Street, near Fleet Bridge, is ſold right French Hungary Water, in large and Flat Flint Bottles, at One Shilling and Threepence each, being the ſame ſort ſold there ſeveral Years, or rather better, [illegible] Wholeſale. And ſold no where elſe.

Juſt publiſh'd (Dedicated to her late Majeſty Queen Anne) the Fourth Edition of

‡‡‡ A Defence of the Female Sex, in a Letter to a Lady. Written by a Lady. [illegible] Price bound 1 s. 6 d.

The 2d Edition of

‡‡§ The Sector and plain Scale compared. Containing 1. The Deſcription of all the Lines upon the Sector and plain Scale. [illegible] The Second Edition. Price 1 s. 6 d.

3d. Fenn's Survey of London, being an exact Survey of London and Weſtminſter, Borough of Southwark, [illegible] Price 1 s. 6 d. in Calf, 1 s. Sheep.

Both printed for N. Tracy, at the Three Bibles on London-bridge. The laſt Book may alſo be had of T. Graves, at the Bell in [illegible], near Cheapſide.

DAFFY'S ELIXIR. [illegible]

§ At the Sign of the Maiden-Head, behind Bow Church in Cheapſide, [illegible] is ſold [illegible] that admirable Cordial Daffy's Elixir Salutis, [illegible] Children, which you may ſee at large in the printed Directions. [illegible]

WHereas I Alexander Warrow, have been for Twelve Weeks afflicted with the GOUT [illegible] RHEUMATISM, [illegible] Medicines, till deſpairing of Cure, I apply'd my ſelf to Mr. JOHN MOORE, Apothecary, at the Peſtle and Mortar in Abchurch Lane, near Lombard-ſtreet, of whom I took but a few Medicines, before I was effectually Cured of my aforeſaid diſtemper. The Truth of which, both my ſelf and Neighbours are ready to Atteſt to any Perſon who ſhall Enquire; and may be directed to me by the ſaid Mr. Moore.

March 9. 1717-18. Alexander Warrow.

THE Royal Beautifying FLUID for the Face, Neck, and Hands, [illegible] Price 2 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.

The Princely LOTION.

*** Which beautifies the Face, Neck, and Hands to the utmoſt Perfection, [illegible] It is a late acquir'd Secret, known to none but the Author thereof.

*** Whereas I *Hannah Wright*, dwelling with Mr. [illegible]

HANNAH WRIGHT.

AN infallible Cure for the KING's-EVIL, [illegible]

To such who labour under any Degree of the VENEREAL DISEASE, *or any of its pernicious Consequences,* STUBBORN GLEETS, &c. [illegible]

*** The ſevere Affliction an incredible Number of People ſuffer through ill Management of the firſt Degree of the venereal Diſtemper, [illegible] ANTI-VIRULENT ARCANA, [illegible] SALUTARY WASH [illegible] STRENGTHENING ELECTUARY, [illegible]

For the Good of her own Sex,

Whereas ſeveral Gentlewomen and others of [illegible]

THE Phyſicians concern'd in preparing the Grand Catholick, &c. The Great Reſtorer and Preſerver of Health (frequently advertiſed in this Paper) have appointed [illegible]

THE Incomparable Powder for cleaning the Teeth, [illegible]

A certain CURE for Founder'd Horſes, [illegible] when they did, ſtood with all their four Feet [illegible] able to ſtand and tread out freely and boldly, [illegible] Thoſe that are but a little hot in their Feet it [illegible] cures in a ſhort Time, making them as perfectly ſound and found in their Feet as ever, as the Author has for many Years paſt experienc'd. It is to be had only at Mrs. Bell's, a Bookſeller, at the Croſs-Keys and Bible in Cornhill near Stocks-market, at 3 s. 6 d. a Glaſs, with Directions.

This is to give Notice,
To the FEMALE SEX.

THat Barrenneſs, Miſcarriage, and all other Weakneſſes and Indiſpoſitions in Women are [illegible] by the Gentlewoman at the Golden Key [illegible] a very extraordinary Method, and exceeding ſafe and pleaſant Medicines, many Years experienced; and are ſo very certain and effectual, that abundance of Gentlewomen of Conſideration have been [illegible] cured by her of Barrenneſs and Miſcarriage, [illegible] great Numbers of Women and Maids of other grievous Illneſſes, [illegible] Charge, after they had been left off by ſeveral as incurable. [illegible] write to her from the Country, are deſired to ſend their Letters Poſt-paid.

The Chymical Liquor for the Hair,

WHICH gradually changes red, grey, or Hair of any other diſagreeable Colour, [illegible] any Degree of a Brown, or, by obſerving the Directions given with each Bottle, into the moſt beautiful Black in Nature, [illegible] It has, with a general [illegible] above 7 Years, by Mr. Latham only, at the Griffin, the Corner of [illegible] jury, in the Poultry; [illegible] does not prove faithful, return the Liquor, and the Money ſhall be repaid.

WRIGHT's approved Antivenereal Balm,

Compoſed of ſuch Balſamick Ingredients as are not to be found in any Preparation for the like Uſe. [illegible] ſafe, eaſy and expeditious in its Operation, which performs a Cure with the utmoſt Secrecy. If taken before impure Embraces, it prevents Contagion; if after Infection receiv'd, it expels it, [illegible] It [illegible] releaſes the Reins and Seminal Veſſels in ſuch a Manner [illegible] to be deſcribed. It's a great Refreſher of the Spirits, [illegible] of the Blood [illegible] in other Parts of the Body, [illegible] ken Conſtitutions ariſing from the Cauſes before named, [illegible] Digeſtion, [illegible] of Healing. To be had only of Dr. Wright, at his Houſe in [illegible] Yard on Ludgate-Hill, for 7 s. 6 d. each, with Directions at large.

*** Truſſes of all Sorts for the Help and Cure of all Sorts of Ruptures for Men, Women, and Children, in the Navel, Cod, or Groin. Steel Spring Truſſes, the Spring in the Pad, which is the Center, being very eaſy, the like not made by any. [illegible] Iron or Steel [illegible] made upon fine Waſh Leather, Silk, or Velvet, [illegible] and good for the Female Sex, keeping up the Rupture with more Eaſe and Certainty than any pretended new invented Truſs can do. [illegible] for weak Legs. Any that live at a Diſtance, by ſending a Meaſure, and on which ſide the Rupture is, or on both, may be fitted. To be ſpoke with at any Time every Day, at my own Houſe, or by ſending a Penny-poſt Letter [illegible] to come to me, or I will come to them, [illegible] Made and Sold by Guy Nutt, at the White [illegible] in [illegible] Court, Bartholomew-Cloſe. Advice for nothing. Beware of Lying Truſſes, and Lying Medicines, which pretend to Cure without Truſſes.

All Sorts of RUPTURES,

*** Burſten or broken Bellies, perfectly cur'd by the Bleſſing of God, either on old or young, in a very little Time, and for a ſmall Charge, by two Medicines to be externally us'd, without any Pain [illegible] or Confinement of the Patient. [illegible]

LONDON: Printed for, and Sold by J. PEELE, at *Locke's-Head*, in *Pater-noſter-Row*; Where *Advertiſements*, and *Letters* to the *Author*, are taken in.